

# The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims' at be thy Country's thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1874

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## The Watchman and Southron.

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### THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

#### MOROCCO SITUATION ATTRACT- ING ATTENTION.

The Standpatters Have Won a Victory, and No Extra Session of Congress Will Be Called by the President.

Washington, June 12.—President Roosevelt has startled the diplomatic world by his frank identical note to Russia and Japan in which he expresses, in terms regarded as extraordinarily forceful for the language of diplomacy, his urgent desire that peace between the belligerents may be speedily accomplished. It is generally assumed that the President, as a result of his extensive communications with both the Czar and the Mikado, conducted through the United States Ambassador to St. Petersburg and the Japanese Minister to Washington, was assured that such an appeal would be welcomed by both nations. In fact no other hypothesis would account for the publication of the precise language of the appeal.

"The President feels that the time has come when in the interest of all mankind he must endeavor to see if it is not possible to bring to an end the terrible and lamentable conflict now being waged," says the President and further along he says, "The President accordingly urges the Russian and Japanese governments, not only for their own sakes, but in the interest of the whole civilized world, to open direct negotiations for peace with one another." While the note is not exceptionally emphatic for the President, it is remarked that in diplomatic parlance the expression "urge" is particularly strong and would ordinarily be replaced by such an expression as "hopes for" etc.

The effort of the President to secure direct negotiations rather than further to act as intermediary will prove a relief to many who have watched the negotiations with no little anxiety fearing that Japan at least would look to the United States to insure good faith on the part of Russia, an insurance which the President would assuredly be powerless to give; especially without the sanction of Congress. If the belligerents act upon the President's appeal there will undeniably be added another triumph to the administration of Theodore Roosevelt.

The Moroccan situation is beginning to attract considerable attention although somewhat overshadowed by the peace negotiations. Germany has issued an invitation to all the powers signatory to the Convention of Madrid, negotiated in 1880, to attend an international conference to take steps to preserve the open door in Morocco and as the United States signed that convention it is invited to the new conference. Moreover it is intimated that President Roosevelt intends to send a representative to this conference, although by so doing he would run the risk of seriously offending both Great Britain and France, especially the latter. It will be remembered that France and Great Britain negotiated a treaty whereby the former guaranteed the open door in Morocco for thirty years and when the treaty had been duly signed its contents were communicated to Germany. Immediately, or almost so, Emperor William made his plans to go to the Mediterranean and touch at Morocco. While there or soon after he had been there and as a sequel to his visit the Sultan rejected the proposals of the French Foreign Minister M. Delcasse. Now the emperor calls an international conference to undo the work of France and Great Britain and do it over again along lines that will give Germany a hand in the affair. With all this, the United States is, of course, little concerned, but it is matter of regret to conservative statesmen that the president should entangle this country in the affair. The plea on which the president will act will be the protection of the foreign trade interests of this country, but as the United States

sold to Morocco during the last fiscal year less than \$1,000 worth of goods the plea is obviously somewhat spacious.

Considerable interest is manifested in what is termed here the peaceful revolution of Norway against the rule of Sweden. The particular interest which attaches in Washington being due to the fact that it has resulted in the return of Minister Grip who was popular in the national capital. The outcome of the revolution is also looked for with interest especially as it seems possible that Norway may establish a republic following the lines of the United States, but it is hoped with some modern improvements.

Arrangements are practically complete for the trip of Secretary Taft to the Philippines and it is regarded as noteworthy that few members of Congress of any particular standing, especially in the Republican party, will make the journey. There are a few of the more prominent Democrats but the leading Republicans in both houses of Congress are conspicuous by their absence. The reason of this is not easily explained, although it is said that the older men in both parties regard the trip as too expensive and arduous to permit of their undertaking it.

If the judgment of prominent Republicans is to be accepted the president has run up the white flag before the assaults of the standpatters and will not call congress in special session next fall. The stand patters have been insisting that there would be no extra session for sometime but recently Senator Hansbrough, after a long talk with the President came out and told the newspaper men that he believed that the standpatters had won the day. Senator Hansbrough is one of those Republicans who believes, as did the President a short time ago, that the people are being robbed by those tariff schedules which require revision. Moreover, the Senator is standing by his colors, but he is likely to have a hard time explaining to his constituents in the next campaign why the president did not do the same.

### FAST TRAIN

#### Between New York and Chicago Makes Schedule Time Without Difficulty.

Chicago, June 12.—The west bound "Pennsylvania Special," the new eighteen hour train, which left New York at 3:55 Sunday afternoon, arrived in Chicago at 8:50 this morning, three minutes ahead of the scheduled running time. The only mishap was a hot box at Mansfield, Ohio, where fifteen minutes were lost.

New York, June 12.—The east bound "Pennsylvania Special" arrived here at 9:22 this morning establishing the eighteen hour run between Chicago and New York, a distance of 904 4-100 miles. The previous schedule between the two cities was twenty hours.

### MORE PEACE RUMORS.

#### It is a Matter as to What Russia Will Accept, and What Japan Will Agree to.

St. Petersburg, June 12.—There are many rumors in regard to peace today in government circles, but it is noticeable that hardly two officials have the same view. The correspondent of the Publishers' Press in making a round of the offices today heard at least seven different versions of what Russia was prepared to accept in the way of peace demands, and what officials believe Japan willing to agree to.

Washington, June 12.—It is officially announced that Russia has formally assented to the proposition of President Roosevelt and that she will appoint plenipotentiaries to discuss with plenipotentiaries appointed by Japan on terms of peace. The time and place of the meeting is now being considered.

Washington, June 12.—The Russian ambassador is in conference with the President. The German ambassador and Japanese minister also have appointments with the President today.

### Fire in Alcolu.

Alcolu, June 12.—A fire broke out in the big mill of D. W. Alderman & Sons Co., today at 3:30 P. M., which threatened to become serious, as a strong breeze was blowing at the time. The fire service, however, is admirable and the fire was extinguished before it had time to spread. What is known as the "dust" house was the only building burned.

### RUMORED SENATOR TILLMAN

#### WILL STUMP THE STATE. FOR PROHIBITION.

Columbia, S. C., June 12.—The county campaign started in various parts of the State to vote out the dispensary has become epidemic. Pickens having joined Cherokee in the dry column and petitions looking to the same end being in circulation now in Anderson, Greenville, Spartanburg, Union, Oconee, Williamsburg, Charleston and Newberry, and this and other evidence of a change of heart on the part of various classes of people against the dispensary have started some interesting political talk, which seems to outline some important re-alignments for the coming campaign—county as well as State, senatorial and congressional.

Among other entertaining phenomena held out as probable is Senator Tillman stumping the State for prohibition. His close personal and political friends assert with confidence that he will certainly be found doing a stunt of this kind in case it is demonstrated that the State is determined to rid itself of the dispensary. And the prohibitionists will get numerous other strong advocates from the dispensary ranks. Among other prominent politicians who have climbed aboard the prohibition band wagon recently are ex-Congressman Jasper Taibert and United States Senator John L. McLaurin, both said to have aspirations which they hope to realize in the coming campaign.

The prohibitionists alone are not strong enough to carry the State, their voting strength being only 20,000, but there are many dispensary advocates who have been accepting the dispensary as the next best thing, who, it is said, are now willing to join the prohibition ranks. And there is always a large whiskey element ever ready to join either the angels or the devil's imps to beat the dispensary.

There has been no effort so far to organize the prohibition forces, but the leaders say this will be done in the immediate future, and that the campaign will be pitched with a view to capturing the legislature as well as the State offices. Not only a State ticket will be put out, they say, but every county will be organized so as to elect members of the legislature who will vote against the dispensary and for prohibition.

On whom the cold water people will centre their energy for governor is so far altogether a matter of speculation. Mr. J. A. McCullough, of the Greenville bar, and Mr. C. C. Featherstone, of the Laurens bar, have both indicated recently that they would not be non-conductors should the lightning strike in their immediate vicinity.

The ultra-dispensary people are concentrating on Col. John T. Sloan, of Columbia, for governor, because among the other candidates for governor M. F. Ansel, of Greenville, is regarded as a prohibitionist, and the Speaker of the House M. L. Smith, of Cameron, and State Senator Richard I. Manning, of Sumter, are regarded as too luke-warm. Chairman Hub Evans of the dispensary directorate and State Senator Cole L. Blease, of Newberry, have been regarded as probable gubernatorial candidates, but neither will make the race. Mr. Evans wants to retain his present position—which pays \$400 a year—and Senator Blease feels that he can hold the dispensary cause better by running for attorney general, quietly directing the dispensary strength toward Col. Sloan as he goes along.

Experienced politicians say that high license is an impossibility in as thoroughly democratic a State as South Carolina—that is, an impossibility as a permanent arrangement. The constitution forbidding the sale of whiskey except under dispensary regulations the prediction is therefore made that if high license law is passed by the next legislature (or by the new one succeeding it), the exclusive or monopolistic features of an arrangement of this kind will cause its death at the succeeding election in favor of low license.

Before concluding it might be safe by way of parenthesis, as it were, that it is felt here that the efforts to vote out the dispensary will not succeed either in Charleston or Anderson. In fact the Charleston petition has been withdrawn and it is understood that the Anderson paper has no substantial backing.

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### THE ANTI-TRUST LAW.

#### ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN VIOLATED BY SOUTHERN RAIL- WAY.

Suit to Be Entered in Federal Court  
By Aiken Cotton Mill Companies  
—An Important Case.

Columbia, S. C., June 8.—Mr. D. J. Southall, of the Aiken bar, was here today in the interest of the case he is preparing to bring against the Southern railway to test the validity of that road's absorption of the South Carolina and Georgia, the Asheville and Spartanburg and South Carolina and Georgia extension roads, which merger he claims is in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act.

Mr. Southall will institute proceedings on the criminal side of the federal court in Charleston this week in the interest of the several cotton mill corporations in the Aiken district, which he claims the Southern has bottled up in the matter of freight rates. Mr. Southall says he will bring out evidence to prove secret conferences in New York, at which a conspiracy was entered into to put in arbitrary rates and do other things in violation of the law. He says that though the merger has been an accomplished fact since 1902, it has been only recently that the road has been bold enough to proceed in violation of the federal statute, moving cautiously heretofore on account of the heavy penalties threatening for violation of the State law against owning and operating parallel and competing lines.

The legislature of 1902 passed an act authorizing the merger of these roads with the Southern, which has been operating them since as parts of one and the same road. Then a number of suits were started to test the validity of this act, which it was claimed was passed in violation of the constitutional proviso against a road acquiring or owning or operating a parallel or competing line. Then came the act of 1904, which caused so much strife and bitterness in the congressional race, in which Mr. S. G. Mayfield, who advocated the bill in the senate, was one of the candidates. This last act provided for a test of the validity of the former act, but carried a proviso which wiped out all penalties accruing prior to 1902, on the ground, presumably, that the merger was made by sanction of an act of the legislature, whether that act was constitutional or not. It is also contended that the 1904 act is unconstitutional on the ground that it provides an exemption in a special case. If the case now pending before the Supreme Court is decided in favor of the road the penalties amounting to over a million dollars are wiped out; that is, if the merger was in violation of the constitution. There has been some brilliant legal work and masterly lobbying in this case, there is scarcely any room for doubt. The Edwards and other cases brought against the Southern prior to 1902, involving upwards of \$100,000 in penalties, are still pending.

### THE PICKENS DISPENSARY.

#### Governor Heyward Informs County Board That It May Close Dispensary

Columbia June 13.—Governor Heyward decided to take a hand in the Pickens dispensary affair today. In a letter to County Chairman Cox of the Pickens board he says:

"After a conference with the attorney general's office I am advised that under the law it comes within the province of the county board of control to close dispensaries when the people have decide against them, and I call your attention to this matter that you may be properly informed and I trust you will give it your prompt attention."

### THE STRAWBERRY LOSSES.

#### Atlantic Coast Line Agrees to Reim- burse Strawberry Growers.

Wilmington, N. C., June 12.—The Atlantic Coast Line assumes responsibility for the losses occurring in the Chadbourne section of the strawberry belt, on May 5, 6, and 8 \$1.40 a crate will be paid and for the other days \$1.75 was agreed on. The number of crates for which the company has agreed to pay is unknown here. It is expected that the losses along the coast will be adjusted in a few days.

Washington, June 12.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw contemplates making the announcement that the payment of twelve million dollars into the treasury by government depositaries, due under recent call July 1st, will not be required until July 15th.

### A BIG COTTON FIRE.

#### WAREHOUSE IN BROOKLYN DE- STROYED BY FIRE.

Five Firemen Were Seriously In-  
jured By Collapse of the  
Roof.

New York, June 8.—Five firemen were injured, one of whom, John Carbish, will probably die, while fighting a stubborn fire in the warehouse of the New York Dock Company in Brooklyn this morning. The men were at work on the roof when it suddenly gave way, burying them in the burning cotton. They were rescued in an unconscious condition by fifteen of their fellow firemen who dashed into the burning building at the risk of their own lives. The warehouse which was one story and 300 feet long and 250 feet wide, was filled to the roof with bales of cotton. The loss will be heavy, as the entire building, with contents, was burned.

### MAKING THE FARMS PAY.

#### Wonders of the Seed Box as Worked Out Elsewhere—Science in Agriculture.

According to Dr. H. J. Webber, chief of the breeding division, Department of Agriculture, who accompanied the "corn special" through Western Maryland Friday and Saturday, the realization by the farmers of the importance of selecting seed for their crops and the consistent pursuit of this principle through their work would result in an increase in all crops which would almost, if not quite, keep pace with the growth of the demand and would add millions of dollars to the annual value of agricultural products.

The simple little seed box, easily made on any farm, easily kept and requiring no scientific knowledge, reduces the problem at which farmers have been groping in darkness like a man searching for the philosopher's stone to a mathematical precision which is wonderful in its simplicity. What the farmer learned by slow stages, some of it through tradition from father to son, some of it gathered from farmers' meetings, some of it the result of individual experience and observation, but all of it involving great waste of human energy and unnecessary loss of actual money value, may now be grasped with exactitude.

Of course, there are a few wealthy men whose land is used more for recreation than for serious pursuits, who have been applying scientific methods to the tilling of their soil. On the great farms of the West and Southwest scientific methods are used, but the mass of the small farmers still work their land by traditional methods. Dr. Webber and other members of the Department of Agriculture are trying to carry scientific knowledge right into the midst of men like the farmer at Union Bridge, who said last Friday:

"Tell me how to farm after I've been doing it for 30 years! Well, I guess not!"

### Can Be Used For Tobacco.

The seed box can be applied to the testing of seed tobacco as well as corn, and a "tobacco special" to one of the lower counties in Maryland is among the crusades in prospect. Dr. Webber, who is also a cotton expert, has made arrangements to lecture on a "cotton special" tour through Texas in August and so the work of grafting the new limb of scientific knowledge on the old tree of farming is going on.

The agricultural experiment stations, supported by the Federal Government and scattered throughout the states, have been doing good work in this regard for years, as a rule without financial aid from the states they benefit. Some farmers have been attending them for a long time, but more have not. Those who have been attending have in many cases sent their sons to the agricultural colleges connected with the experiment stations, where the boys get a thorough knowledge of scientific farming and a general education. The scientists say that this disposition is growing and that the slow, plodding one who digs his living from the soil, content to take what Nature seemed willing to give, is rapidly giving place to the bright, enthusiastic man who gets up and makes the earth unfold her mysteries of fruitfulness. Of course, weather conditions may still do much to make all his work go for naught, but his other enemies are being rapidly put to rout, and it's "Hail to the scientific farmer!"

Dr. Webber was raised on a farm in Iowa. Short of stature and stout of frame, he possesses good digestion and unflinching good humor, which come from youth spent on the farm.

### A MATTER OF HEALTH



Because of his youth thus spent he is, particularly enthusiastic in his work. Great Things Already Done.

"Breeding of seed is undoubtedly of the first importance," said the doctor, as he sat at a window of the lecture car of the "corn special" and watched the wooded heights of the Blue Ridge give place to the fertile farms of the Cumberland Valley, their outlines stretched before one in a miniature made by distance. "It is care in the selection of seed which has produced the sugar beet of Europe, the introduction of more nitrogen, more vitality, into the beet. A search for proper seed enabled a farmer in the Northwest to produce an apple which would grow in the cool climate of Minnesota and adjacent states. He grafted the crabapple on another.

"It is care in the selection of seed which has enabled some of the farmers in the western states to increase their wheat yield between three and five bushels an acre by the introduction of the more hardy 'blue-stem' wheat. You have about 10,000,000 acres planted in wheat in Maryland. Suppose the 'blue-stem' was taken up generally here—its bread making qualities are as great as those of the ordinary wheat—and suppose we made an increase of three bushels to the acre in Maryland; at the present price of wheat this would mean a great increase in the wealth of the state. Testing Macaroni Wheat.

Dr. Weber said that the Department of Agriculture had been experimenting with the heavy macaroni wheat of Europe, very little of which is raised here. "The experiments," he continued, "prove that there is no reason why it should not be raised here. It is coarser than our own wheat and not as good for bread, but it would prove a valuable crop, and it grows prolifically."

Mr. C. Bosley Littig, Mr. W. L. Amoss and all of the members of the "corn special" party said at the end of the trip that they were sure the farmers had met them in a respective manner and that the "special" would bring much good to Maryland.—Baltimore Sun.

### WILL INVESTIGATE

#### Charges Made by Cotton Growers' Association.

Washington, June 12.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is determined to probe to the limit the scandal in his department growing out of charges preferred by the Southern Cotton Growers' Association that advance information had been allowed to leak out of the chief of statistician's office as to government crop reports. At his own request Assistant Statistician, Holmes is under suspension pending full investigation. Chief Statistician Hyde, who left a few days ago for a vacation has been summoned to return at once. Secretary Wilson says there is no suspicion against Hyde, but he wants him to assist in the investigation. Secret service men are now at work both in Washington and other cities and are seeking information from the brokers interested in the cotton market.

### SUIT TO RECOVER

#### One Hundred and Ninety-five Thou- sand Dollars is Settled.

New York, June 12.—The suit brought by Mrs. Ida Wood to recover \$195,000 alleged to have been lost in the purchase of securities of the wrecked United States Shipbuilding Company, came up in the Supreme Court this morning. While the case was adjourned until Wednesday it is admitted by counsel for Mrs. Wood, that settlement has been effected. No particulars of the settlement are obtainable.